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1. On 23 February and 1 March 1953, the so-called "Extended Study Commission of the European Social Movement" held a meeting at Innsbruck, Austria. The principal participants were:

Per Engdahl of Sweden, also representing Norway
 Maurice Bardeche of France
 Fabio Lonciari of Italy
 Karl Heinz Priester of Germany
 Rensd Kever-Jensen of Denmark
 Oskar Huemer of Austria
 Ex-General Árpád Henney for the Hungarian fascists in emigration.

The purpose of the meeting was to study the neo-Fascist manifesto 1 and to get approval for it from the organizations represented.

2. Engdahl opened the meeting with a statement regretting the absence of the Spanish representative, but he assured those present that the chief of the political and educational section of the Falange, Dr. Manuel Ballesteros, had assured him that his office would be happy to receive and study a copy of the manifesto once it was approved. Engdahl also stated that he had arranged to visit Ballesteros in April 1953 in order to conclude an agreement on the collaboration between the Malmö Movement and the Falange. Engdahl further informed his audience that it was planned to arrange a congress of the cultural-political sections of the various neo-Fascist organizations in Europe for spring 1953. He said the ISI as well as the Falange had promised their cooperation for that meeting. According to a suggestion of the Falange, he said, the principal leaders of the political and the cultural sections of the so-called National Movement throughout Europe would be identical and thus the Falange would be in contact with the political neo-Fascist movement in Europe without actually joining the political organization.
3. Engdahl then denounced in strong terms the so-called third Congress of the National European Movement held under the chairmanship of René Binet in Paris on 3 January 1953. He pointed out again that the Malmö Movement did not consider itself identical with any organization to which René Binet belonged and the assembled audience approved his denunciation of Binet's

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racial theories. Nevertheless, Engdahl reported, Dr. Gian Luigi Gatti of the MSI and Manuel Orsuno of the Falange had both sent representatives to Rinet's Paris meeting. The key members of the Malmö Movement passed a resolution to empower Engdahl to undermine such cooperation in the future.

4. The Italian representative, Lonciari, then gave the audience some background on the Italian intra-party difficulties. He reported that Gatti had actually at one time renounced his membership in the Malmö Movement but that a few days later he had withdrawn most of his objections and that since then he has attempted to maintain contact with the principal leaders. Lonciari explained that there was actually a schism in the MSI, but that the two factions, one putting the emphasis on Socialism, the other on Monarchism, were actually friendly rivals. The socialist group, he said, was headed by Professor Ernesto Massi, Filippo Anfuso, and Almirante. As leader of the monarchistic group, he identified Marsanich. Both groups, he reported, were approximately equally strong, the balance of power being held by the so-called Youth Group, headed by Prince Borghese. In a recent test vote, Lonciari stated, the Monarchists had won out because the Youth Group felt that :
 - a. the present Government of Italy would be more likely to take drastic action against the MSI if it became a pronounced socialistic party,
 - b. the monarchistic backers command greater funds and the MSI could not exist without their aid and
 - c. it was believed that the present American Government would be more likely to spend money to make propaganda against a socialist and revolutionary party than against a conservative monarchist party.

Actually, Lonciari stated, Anfuso and Massi command more personal loyalty among the rank and file of the party than Marsanich; but Prince Borghese had decided that at this time discretion was the better part of valor. Internationally, Lonciari reported that the MSI had the closest relations with the Falange and that they had already come to an agreement with the Falange for a joint political and cultural operation. Engdahl doubted the last statement by Lonciari but deferred final judgment until after the visit to Madrid.

5. Next on the agenda was the suggestion to bring together the nationalistic groups of the nations comprising the Schuman Plan and to enter the European Parliament in Strasbourg as a single group. This suggestion was unanimously approved and it was decided that each national group should attempt to implement it as soon as possible.
6. Priester of Germany then gave a résumé of the political development of the Deutsche Gemeinschaft. He requested aid from the international partners and especially from the Italians. Lonciari was doubtful of the possibility of doing so, but promised an early visit to Germany to come to a bi-lateral agreement. In general, Priester exhorted his colleagues to greater political efforts and considered the so-called cultural work of the Malmö Movement as of secondary importance.
7. Professor Bardeche was the next speaker. He reported organizational progress, particularly in the provinces of France, and stated that collaboration with de Gaulle was progressing admirably.
8. Huemer of Austria reported that the VDU, a one-time neo-Fascist party, had decided to liberalize its program to conform roughly with that of the German FDP and that, in return, the party had received considerable financial and material backing, including 30 Volkswagens, from the FDP. This switch in ideology caused the bulk of the workers who had previously voted for the VDU to change their allegiance to the Socialists in the last election. The Austrian Social Movement, whom he represented, would in the future join forces with the more Rightist National Republican Party of Austria (NRP). As a result of the change in policy, the Austrian NRP had reshuffled its leading personalities as follows: Franz Siems, Chairman; Hans Lorenz, Deputy; Wilhelm Landig, General Secretary. Huemer stated that Landig was the actual power among the new directorate. Huemer further reported that, while the NRP had received no mandates in

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the recent elections in Austria, they had decided to enter all future elections, particularly the communal ones, with a full slate of candidates. The party would publish a weekly newspaper called Der Neue Weg and intended to become most active in the areas now dominated by the Socialists. Huemer further claimed that the new party had the financial backing of the President of the Austrian National Bank.

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Comment: See [REDACTED]

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Comment: To implement the plan, the nationalistic groups of each nation would have to enter the local elections, get into a policy-making position through membership in essential committees of the parliament and obtain appointments to the Strasbourg Assembly. These men, being known to each other, would then coordinate their activities within the Strasbourg Council.

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